



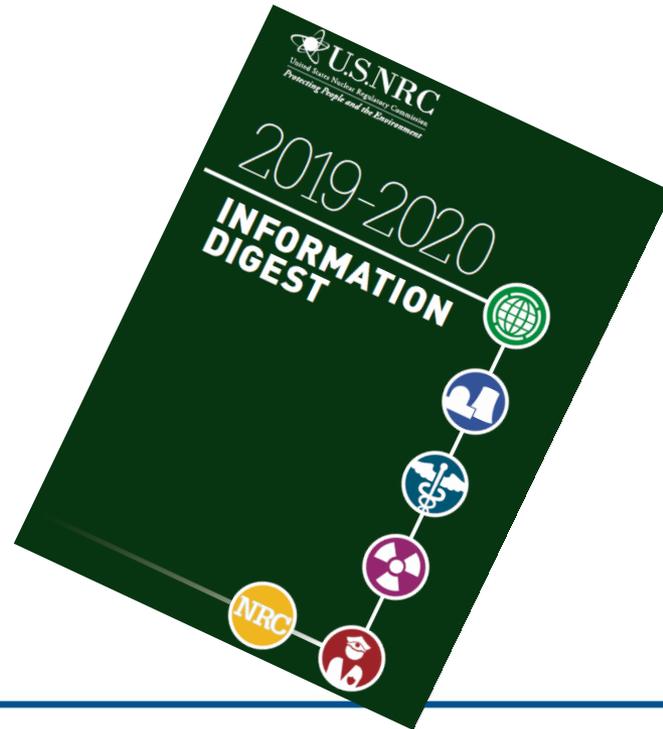
Developing a Regulatory Framework for Fusion Energy Systems

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Nuclear Regulatory Commission

- The U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) is an independent agency created by Congress. The NRC regulates the Nation's civilian commercial, industrial, academic, and medical uses of nuclear materials.
- Major Programs
 - Nuclear Reactors
 - Commercial
 - Research & Test
 - Materials & Waste
 - Materials
 - Nuclear Fuel Cycle



Background

- Nuclear Energy Innovation and Modernization Act (NEIMA) signed into law in January 2019 requires the NRC to complete a rulemaking to establish a technology-inclusive, regulatory framework for optional use for commercial advanced nuclear reactors no later than December 2027
 - (1) ADVANCED NUCLEAR REACTOR—The term “advanced nuclear reactor” means a nuclear fission or **fusion reactor**, including a prototype plant... with significant improvements compared to commercial nuclear reactors under construction as of the date of enactment of this Act, ...

Commission Direction on Rulemaking Plan

- In SRM-SECY-20-0032, dated October 2, 2020 (ADAMS [ML20276A293](#)), the Commission:
 - Approved the staff's proposed approach for the rulemaking
 - Directed the staff to provide:
 - a schedule with milestones and resource requirements to achieve publication of the final Part 53 rule by October 2024
 - key uncertainties impacting publication of the final rule by that date
 - **options for Commission consideration on licensing and regulating fusion energy systems**
 - Directed the staff to develop and release preliminary proposed rule language intermittently, followed by public outreach and dialogue

Current Activities

- On November 2, 2020, staff submitted a Commission memorandum responding to the SRM direction to provide a schedule with milestones and resources to complete the final rule by October 2024 (ADAMS [ML20288A251](#)).
- Continuing interactions such as the public forum in October 2020 with an NRC public meeting scheduled for **January 26, 2021**
- Assess potential risks posed by possible commercial deployment of various fusion technologies and possible regulatory approaches for commercial fusion facilities
- Regulatory framework for advanced reactors (Part 53) being developed to accommodate fusion technologies as much as possible to maintain flexibility for future
- May recommend separate rulemaking for fusion facilities that would extend beyond 2024 but would be completed before 2027.

Advanced Reactor Concepts

Advanced Reactor Types

The Department of Energy Office of Nuclear Energy (NE) and its national laboratories support research and development on a wide range of new advanced reactor technologies to help meet the nation's energy, environmental, and national security needs.

Advanced Reactor Features



Advanced Reactor Sizes



MW refers to one million watts of electricity.

- Light-Water Small Modular Reactors
- Non-Light-Water Reactors
 - Liquid Metal Cooled Fast Reactors
 - Gas Cooled Reactors
 - Molten Salt Cooled Reactors
 - Molten Salt Fueled Reactors
 - Heat Pipe Reactors
- Microreactors
- Accelerator Driven Systems
- **Fusion Reactors**

Regulatory Approaches

- Preliminary assessments left open the regulatory approach for commercial fusion reactors
- Possible approaches include treatment similar to:

- Nuclear (fission) power plants



- Materials (e.g., accelerator)



- Hybrid or new approach

?

Challenge – Diversity of Designs and Hazards

Fusion Technologies

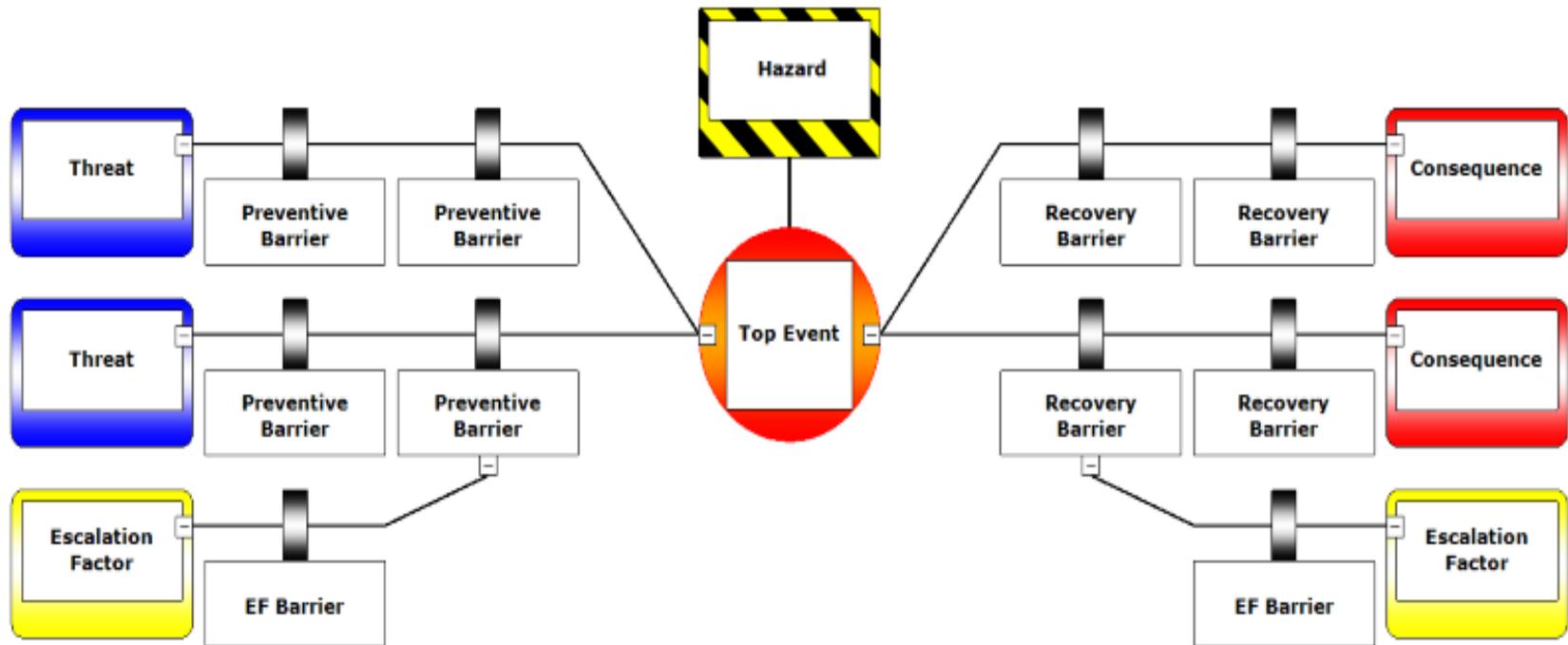
- Magnetic
- Magneto-Inertial
- Inertial

Fusion Reactions

- D-T
- P-¹¹B
- D-³HE

Radiological Hazards
Chemical & Other Hazards

Integrated Approach (Background)



Bow-Tie Risk Management Figure

Questions & Discussion

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